Boston, September 13, 1851.

The Wing Convention—The Free Soil Convention— Character and Chances of the Contest-The Health of Mr. Webster-Author of the Reply to the Cheralier Hulsemann.

The Whig Convention's action, on the 10th, may be fairly considered as having opened the campaigns which will be as hot as the weather that marked its opening. The whole business is here regarded as essentially a triumph of the anti-Webster party, though the Webster men were allowed a few bones to pick, in the shape of resolutions, which are not quite so valuable as California gold, being very much of the nature of Poyais scrip-very loud sounding, but meaning nothing, and would mean less were it possible. The delegates elected to the National Convention are, it is true, Webster men: but as no man here is mad enough to suppose that Mr. Webster will be nominated, that is not considered a matter of very special importance. The convention was very large; but I am told-for I

convention was very large; but I am told—for I was not present—that it was not very enthusiastic. You will notice that the speaking was pretty much all done by inferior men. There is hardly a great name connected with the proceedings, as published. The great men are reserving their exertions, it is probable, for the cauvass. I should not be surprised if they were needed.

The Free Soil Conrention will be held on Tuesday, the 16th. at Woccester. Mr. Phillips will be nominated, if he chooses to accept the candidacy. The free soilers are divided on the Lieutenant Governorship. Some wish to nominate Charles Sedgwick, of Berkshire, "a very promising young man," while others with to nominate Mr. Willeston, of Hampshire. Mr. Sedgwick has talent and worth on hit side, while Mr. Willeston is bleased with picty and "cin"—the good things of this world and the world to come, in loving jurraposition. It is not known which will be selected. Perhaps Mr. Willeston's chances are the cest, as his county is strongly whig, while Mr. Sedgwick can perhaps be elected to the Senste from Berkshire, and Mr. Willeston's theoreticy, in making large donations for moral, religious, and educational purposes, will aid him.

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leston's Tiberality, in making large donations for moral, religious, and educational purposes, will aid him.

The campaign being fairly opened, it may be interesting to ascertain what are the prospacts of the two parties—coalitionists and whigs. In the first piace, neither of the three parties—waigs, free soilers, or cemocrats—the two last forming but one party in the counties, though running different candidates for Governor—has the rowntest mance of electing a Governor or a Lieut. Governor by the people. These officers, therefore, will be elected by the Legislature, the House selecting two out of the four highest voted for as candidates, and sending them up to the Senate, which body must elect ene of those two. It therefore becomes of the first importance to carry the Senate, as, in all human probability, one of the coulties of bearies in the Senate. The whigs are certain to elect eleven (11) members—from the counties of Suffolk (6), Barastable (2), Hampshire (2), and Nantucket and Dukes (1). The coalition, supposing it to be as well formed as it was last year—of which, from present appearances, there would seem to be small doubt—vill elect fourteen (14) members—from the counties of Middlesex (6), Worcester (5), Plymouth (2), and Franklin (1). The fight, then, will be mase in the counties of Essex, Bristel, Norfolk, Hampden, and Berkshire, in all of which there were coalition majorities last year, though in some instances it was ret was very small. In Essex county, the coalition-liets had about 750 majority, though they could elect but two of their five senatorial candidates, in consequence of the hunker democrate voting against the three free soilers on the ticket. There is trouble, now, in the county, not only among the "old line" democrate, but size among the free soilers and taking against the confinence, has been writing and faiking against the coalition's confinence, whose impracticable character is a source of great annoyance to some of his more practact is his understand. They derive nome "add and com The campaign being fairly opened, it may be that the coalition candidates will be chosen. In Norfolk, there are deficulties among the democrats, quite sufficient to defeat the coalition, were it not that Horace Mann, George Russell, and some other men of note and influence, who last year supported the whigs, are now opposed to them, and hold the fate of the county—perhaps of the State—in their hards. Will they, nowever, support the coalition! There is some doubt on the point among the whigs, who recollect how long Mr. Mann and his friends adhered to their party after he and they had been kicked and cuffed by the Webster men. It was the consideration of Mr. Mann's importance that led to the whig press taking so much in the spirit of Christian meckness, the last blows he gave to them and their party in the Felton coatroversy. I am inclined to the belief, however, that Mr. Mann himself, will give a very decided support to the coalitionists; but how many of those of his friends who last year supported the whigs will follow his example, I am unable to say. Some of them will do so, and others may not vote at all; and in this way, as the coalition majority was then upwards of 400, it may ruccood in November. Still, it is so far doubiful, as to cause many to place it among those counties in which no choice of Senators will be made by the people. Bristol county gave but 144 majority for the coalition, in 1850, and it would seem not difficult for so powerful a party as the whigs to oversome so small a majority as that; yet it is unafonable, that in no county in the State are the coalitionists more confident than Bristol. Berkshire gave a coalition majority of 260 last year; but the free soit vote was then very small there—not much more than one half of it being out, Gov. Briggs being very popular at Norfolk, there are defliculties among the democrats, county in the State are the coalitionists more confident than Bristol. Berkshire gave a coalition majority of 250 hast year; but the free soil vote was then very small there—not much more than one-half of it being out, Gov. Briggs being very popular at home. This county, too, is relied upon by the coalitionists. Hampden county gave 057 majority against the whigh in the vote for Governor, but did not cleet coalition Senators. It is now said that such a union will be there formed as will prove invited by and it may be so. For my own part, I think that there will be chosen eighteen coalition. Senators and it may be so. For my own part, I think that there will be chosen eighteen coalition. Senators are seven whigs, by the people, with chances of from two to at more coalitionists. But, putting it at eighteen to are.—", this would give the coalitionists seven majority in the organization of the Senate. Twenty one is a majority of the House. Should that body have a majority of whigh, of any respectable amount—by as low as eight—the government will be regained by the whig party. Now, the charces are in favor of the whigs countries the House, owing to circumstances that I will explain in a future letter. But if the coalition should succeed in electing twenty-one Senators, then the Governor and Leutenant Covernor will not be whigs, and all the elective effects—Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditors, &c.—would be whigs, and the Council have a v.to on all the appointments that are made. It would be the first step towards the restoration of the waig

would be competed of whige, and all the elective efficers—Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditors, &c.—would be whige, and the Connell have a vito en all the appointments that are made. It would be the first step towards the restoration of the waig parry to power, in every sense.

The Whig Convention, however, have thrown into the contest an element will calculated to consolidate the solidionists. By nonlinating Mr. Winthrop, they have revived, so to speak, the old Senatorial contest of last winter. Let Mr. Winthrop be elected Governor—no matter whether it shall be done by the Legislature or by the people—and it will be regarded all over the country as an express and pointed consumntion of the conduct of the mean who elected Mr. Sunner to the benate over Mr. Winthrop. The country will not stop to go into details of the "why and because" of such a decision, which will stand before the world as a complete condemnation of what will then most certainly be regarded as having been "a corrupt continue." Those could flow are alone howest which sure the very archetype of all that is wicked and absorbed in Pointes—and sky? Because it failed, and for no other reason whatever. Just as Control Lover would have been entitled a great patriot and liberator—a Wachington or a Boilvar—had he succeeded in revolutionists be inclined or condemnat, according to the result of our matterior. For condition has be inclined or condemnate, according to the result of our matterior. For condition has be inclined or condemnate, according to the result of our matterior of the secretary to the secretary for the secretary to the secretary for for matteriors.

fact, and Mr. Winthrop's nomination, by making the whole business obvious to the most limited capacity, may prove the best thing that could have been done for them. The lesting men have a double interest in the matter—as well a personal as a political interest. Mr. Summer, I should think, must be sensitively alive to the nocessity that exists for defeating the whigs, so far as he is himself concerned. It will make a vast difference to him whether, as a Senator of the United States, he shall be backed up by the people of Massachusetts, or stand conde med, as the monument of what will be regarded as an "unholy bargain." Let the coalition be beaten, and he will have no more weight in the Senate than the humblest in lividual who may enter the galleries to gaze upon its angust del berations. But, should the coalition prove successful, he will, at least, have a fair field, if no favor. As the representative of a powerful party, his talents cannot fail to command success.

The condition of Mr. Webster's health is the subject of contradictory statements in the whig papers. If I can believe some of his prevent france. fact, and Mr. Winthrop's nomination, by ma

The condition of Mr. Webster's health is the subject of contradictory statements in the whig papers. If I can believe some of his personal friends, his visit to Boston was to avail himself of the best me tical advice; and it is also said that he will not take an important part in our railroad celebration, because the state of his health will not permit of his deliners.

because the state of his health will not permit of his doing so.

Speaking of Mr. Webster, I am reminded of a story that is in circulation here concerning the Hulsemann correspondence. It is thus: when Mr. Webster was coming North, in the Golden Gate steamship, he stated, in a company of a dozen persons, that he wrote the Chevalier Hulsemann's reply to his (Mr. Webster's) letter on the Huagarian matter. It appears that when Mr. Webster's letter reached Vienna, Prince Schwarzenberg wrote to the Austrian Charge at Washington, directing him to reply to it. Mr. Hulse mana, instead of literally complying with the orders of the Austrian Premier, waited on the American Scoretary of State, and requested him to write the reply ordered; with which request the illustrious Secretary kindly complied. The story comes to marem so good a source that I cannot help believing it.

tary kindly complied. The story comes to me rem so good a source that I cannot help believing it.

We have been suffering, for ten days, under the most extraordinary "spell of weather," as the old felk call it, that I have ever seen. I shoull think the dogstar was not only raging, but had actually run as mad as hydrophobia could make so venerable an animal. Hot days, followed by notter nights, have almost used up every one not largely endowed with those qualities popularly ascribed to the salamander. To have warm days in the first half of Septenaber is by no means an unhourd of thing; but to have ten such burning, blistering, swettering days of "cancular sympathy" as have shone upon us since the fourth, is a rare occurrence indeed. The effect on the external world is of the worst kind. The trees are struck as if with the hoar frost of closing autumn, and in many instances have been killed outsight, this lat visitation proving a cotap de grace, after the provious long drought. Green fields have been done so brown that the cattle cannot evan graze on them. The air is filled with clouds of the minutest dust, that penetrates every where and into every thing, so that we are in excellent training for at least one of the plagues of Egypt. Many kinds of vogotables will yield very deficiently, and the effect will be bad for the small farmers and poor purchasers People, and especially children, who had been sick of diseases insidental to summer, and who needed but comfortable weather to once more set them agoing in life, have wilted down under the firey rays of the sun and the simoom dire blast of air that we have been experiencing. Many, a family has been made decolate, which would have rejoiced in different fortune had it pleased haven to send balmy breezes instead of possilantial vapors.

The heat of the weather on the 10 h and 12th, (Thursday and Friday,) was the cause of a good deal of suffering and trouble, and also some hard feeling, at the Middlesex Muster, at Lowell. Very many persons were rendered incapable of

We are to have the President and cabinet here at the railroad celebration, after all—that is, if we can depend upon the last depatch received on the subject. We shall have the republican Chief of America and the vice-regal Chief of Canada together—the first the son of his father and his own works, and without ancestors, in the common acceptation of the term; and the second with the blood of the Nerman Bruces in his veins. No doubt they will both have "a good time." Were it not that all signs fail in a dry time, I should venture to prophesy a storm somewhere about the days of the celebration; the "line gale," for instance, which may see fit to come a little in advance, this year, just by way of showing its respect to the occasion.

ALGOMA.

Onr Philadelphia Correspondence.

Philadelphia Politics-Democratic Judicial Nomina tions-Prospects of the Wings-The Probable Numinees for the Judgeships, \$c., \$c. After a season of more than common labor, the

emocratic Conference has brought forth a ticket which the suffrages of the faithful are to be given, with a view to its election. Tais result is not looked upon with the same degree of reasonsble certainty now as it was before the nominations, owing to the dissatisfaction that prevails among the democracy, at the choice of Sharswood and Strond (whigs) upon the bench of the District Ceurt. This may be enough to swamp the whole eket, if it continues to gather strength as it has for the past few days; but then that feeling on a local question may be swallowed up in the huzza that is coming on the State question; and this branch of the ticket will swim along with the rest. One thing is certain—that the question has taken a strong held of the minds of the radical portion of the democracy here, and they are breathing vengeance against H. R. Young, who holds a situ ation under the Canal Commissioner of the State, and William J. Crans, who is a clerk in the County Prison, a anajority of the inspectors of which are democrats, for what they say is a violent outrage

Prison, a analority of the inspectors of which are democrats, for what they say is a violent outrage on the principles of the democracy, and calculated to prostrate it in the city and county. The faithful say that he who lives by the party should at least not turn the spoils over into the camp of the enemy, and the acts of Young and Grans are openly held up as evidences of a want of party fidelity, for which they will be called to an account. Mr. Grans has been an efficial for many years, and Mr. Young is not now at the public crib.

Contrary to public expectation, Mr. Petitt was beaten, for President Judge of the Court of Common Piras, by Hon. Joel Jones, ex Mayor of the city. This was a sere disappointment to the friends of Mr. Petitt, who had, up to the two days immediately preceding the convention, isoked upon his choice as certain. But then Mr. Hirst and Colonel Taylor had set their hearts upon the elevation of Vincent L. Bradford; and though they might have gone for Petitt, if along with him they could have carried Fradford, still, when the choice had to be made, they unhasitatingly garroted Petitt, and thus, through a combination with the filends of Judge Jones, secured their purpose. This is a bold and daring polley, and a good one when the parties have the strength; but then it is not calculated to make friends in the fature, and table, we think, will be the history of this sfinar. Mr. Hirst would, no doube, have fancied the processed himself; but then he prefers to be the power behind the throne, in whose hands the wires will be, to Tunning the risk of a defeat in the nemionation, and an precreating as to the general result. We suppose the gail pro one has been given, tr, if not, mankind are usually disposed to bow to the hand frat carces 3 them—and so they should, or the world would be at ungrateful one, and good actions at a discount.

As was expected, Judge fithy was bully beaten, and this is the only glean of consolation that shines upon the pathway of the radicale, and they are disposed to make t

and this is the only gleam of consolation that chines upon the pathway of the radicals, and they are disposed to make the most of it. There is a movement, headed by the Leaung Bullitim, to make him the cardidate on an independent ticket; but I do not think it likely that it will succeed. He is placed on the list of general numinations by the whige; but this his friends any was a trick resorted to by his exemics to projudice him in the minds of such of the democracy as would be disposed to support his pretensions on a separate ticket with direct reference to tasty tics. Of the truth of this I know nothing, but do not imagine that he will be nominated by the whig coveration, even if such is his wish, as there are exough of the whigs sho are annious for the honor and the ducate. Judge helly's course is run, so far as his chances for the judgeship are concerted at the present; and though he may have many faults, still he is an upright chiner and a correct public servant.

The whig indicial delegates have been elected, and will meet in a few days for the discharge of their duties. This party in the city and county of Philadelphia is split into a number of local factions, among the meet active and violent of which is the Copper and Johnston, and the Union and Abolition parties. The coptext about the Collector of the Port, also, has divided the whige, and

will finen most certainly be regarded at having most seen "a corrupt consistent. Those could flow are alone honest which succeed The Fox and North condition stands in history the very archetype of all that is wicked and a teherrent in publicles and sky? Eccause it falled, and for no other reason whatever. Just as General Lucez would have been called a great parford and liberator—a Washington or a Bolivar—had he succeeded in revolutionizing Cubar; but is now called by any amount of have names because he falled; so will our conditioning Cubar; but is now called by any amount of have names because he falled; so will our conditioning the constant of the Northern Libertic, the fire is not raging with making the fact, that the autismum part are for from being bling to the all-important

Custom House. This, however, is but the tub thrown to the whole; for, on the next occasion, the Collector will feel the deggers, though he may not be able to see the hand that uses them. The head of this faction, in this district, is Mr. Erety, as alderman of the Fourth ward, who, when native-ism was in the ascendant in this city and county, joined that faction and was one of them; but, as soon as he was re-elected to the aldermanship again, renounced the instrument he had been using, and has since hailed as a why. Since that time he has been a candidate for Sheriff, but the confidence of his friends had been shaken by this conduct, and he was defeated. He has always been the leader of the expediency school of the whig party, and now is urging on the double policy of catching the abolition vote by the refusal of the Governor to sign the repeal of the act of 1817 denying the use of the jails of the State for the safe keeping of fugitive slaves, and the union with the natives in the city and county, by the division of the spoils that are in perspective, between them. Such, also, is the policy of Gov. Johnston, and it is this that makes the breach between this wing of the party and the Union party so wide and formidable.

This is an ugly question to meet with in a convention, and though they see the danger now, and are endeavoring to give the Judicial Convention a wide berth, so as to avoid the munifest and glaring danger, still the spring has been troubled, and ecape is impossible. Among the most prominent candidates for the President Judge of the Common Pleas will be the Hon. John M. Soot, once Mayor of the city, and the gontleman whose "Union resolutions" were so unceremoniously kieked out of the Lancaster Convention by Gov. Johnston and his friends. He is one of the old fashioned, high-toned whigs, and a man of respectable legal ability and cievated social position. He will, however, be pursued to the death by the policy whigs of the city, aided and supported by the State authorities, who look upon his nominat

those who picture the fature at a ramant with unrealized hopes. He is decidedly-the strongest man named by the whigs in connection with this post of judicial importance; but he is a shining mark, and all the arrows will be almod at him.

Among those mentioned as associates on this bench we must give proceeding attorney of the county, and Joseph Allison, Esq.. Solicitor of the District of Spring Garden. This is a native district, and, of course, the political opinions of Mr. Allison partaks of the peculiarities of that political organization. Mr. Allison is a young man of limited experience in the practice of his profession, and that confined to such cases as his position as legal adviser to the corporate authorities of a municipal district would bring to his attention. But then he has claims of a political nature uson his friends, and it is not likely that they will suffer him to be overlooked in the race for the bench. He is one of the stump speakers of the natives, and, on the recent visit of the Governor to the city, mouted the same platform with him. In addition to this his is one that has always been looked to when a bargain was to be consummated between the two parties; and as it is said the ticket is to be a mixed one, notwithstanding the resolution to the contrary passed by the whing delegation, it is more than probable that Mr. Allison's star will be in the remith when the day of trial comes.

Mr. Mann is also young in years, but with an active, penetrating mind, well schooled and disciplined by a thorough classical and mathematical education. He commenced his political career as a whig, but on the advent of the reign of nativism, he joined with that party, and was a candidate on that ticket for a legislative office. In this, however, he was disappointed, and then, for a time, he balanced between the whig and democratic parties, to the latter of which he is strongly tempted by his feelings and affinities; but the beam kieked on the side of whiggery, and he was again inducted into his original party. Su

as to what will be their course upon the election day; but then their determination, like the courage of Bob Acres, will oose out at their finger's end, and the ticket will be elected as usual. But, independent of this local cause of distatisfaction on the part of the whigs, there is, undoubtedly, a disposition on the part of some of the business men of the party to put ah end to the agitation of this slavery question, as their sales to certain quarters of the country are beginning to feel the bad effects of this political jugale, and if that notion takes hold of the merchauts, the doom of Gov. Johnston and his administration is scaled. Several large houses, which have hitherto been on the books of the "figure committee" for a large amount to defray election expenses, now refuse earliely, and without this indispensable element, the campaign will be a cold and lifeless one, and the end disastrons. The Laneaster platform was a most unfortunate one for the whigs in this State; but they are fairly on it, and must make the most of the elements they have conjured up to add them. Their hopes He in the North and Northwest, where the Governor is at present on a tour of observation, and they hope for large gains in Butler, Mercer, Erie, Alleghany, and Bradford counties, to counterbalance the losses which they acknowledge must be experienced in Philadelphia, Montgomery, Schuylkill, and other counties that before supported the whig ticket to an unprecedented extent.

William A. Crabbe, Enq., is again nominated for the state Senate, by the waigs of the city. He is a pleasant companionable gentlemm, a great favorite with the expediency portion of the whig party in the city and State, and praverbial for his disposition to address the House on all questions, from the charter of a bank to the location of a new street. It is said, by some, that whiggery, per se, site lightly upon him, but that he loves it as a means, rather

the charter of a bank to inclocation of a new street. It is said, by some, that whiggery, per se, sits lightly upon him, but that he loves it as a means, rather than as a great principle, for which the country is indebted for all its prosperity. But this may be a slander, for no man who has, like Mr. Crabbe, devoted so much of his time to the public service, can hope to creape the malignity of the mean and envi-cus, who, instead of investigations. hope to create the manging of the mean and there ore, who, instead or imitating the virtues of disinterested, self-acciding public men, direct all their efforts to injure them in the estimation of their fellow eithers, and thus frag them down to their own The Whig City and County Conference has hold

The Whig City and County Conference has hold one meeting and adjourned, for the purpose, it is said, of attempting an understanding with the natives, as to the basis of an annalgamated ticket, for the city and county offices. If this effected with out much excitement, the nominoes can be clearly, but, if the out and out might have been and call the attention of the members of the respective pattles to the bargain and rale policy pursued by their leaders and colegates, the result will be by no means so certain. Still, the golden prine in view will induce men to attempt all to selice it and so it is not improbable that such will be the ultimate result. The vote of the natives may help the whigs to place and position in the State flows Row; and, in return, the support of the whigs may be necessary to enable the natives to hold on to the reins of government in the different municipal corporations which they now enjoy. Thus will the breafts be natural, and, unless they be sanitern with political blindness, I suppose that they will see it in the light.

One of the rumous of the day is, that a special messenger is in the city from Westmoroland county, the home of Judge Coulter, one of the nominees on attangement with the natives, by which the whole of that vote shall be given to Judge Coulter. This is the game that is to be played, in order to defeat. The native vote, if possible, is to be got for Judge.

is the game that is to be played, in order to defeat Judge Campbell, one of the democratic candidates. The native vote, if possible, is to be got for Judge Coulter, so that he will be the highest on the wing tickets and then those of the democrats who can be served from the party, are to be brought to his repport, while those who will not go thus far are to be tempted to not vote; and thus Judge Campbell will be defeated, while the balance of the ticket will be elected. In this notable device, a few democratics in this section, together with some men to Dauphin, Columbia, and Montour counties, are engaged; but the scheme is so hald and maked that we doubt if it will be successful. Ecsides, if the natives engage in this plot, they will expect some return; and we doubt if the other

parties have much to give, save promises, and with those the natives will not be satisfied. If they peril their political standing by such an arrangement with the enemy, like Sir John Falstaff, "they must have the coin," or, if not that, at least a tangible equivalent, to make their consciones easy. With all this opposition, Judge Campbell will be elected, though he may not have so large a majority as the rest of the ticket. All is not gold that glitters; and while the position of certain men in the opposition makes it necessary that they should be thought to oppose him, still, unseen, but not unfelt, there is a current gradually sweeping him into the haven of success.

Our Western Correspon CLEVELAND, Sept. 9, 1851.

Moonlight on the New York and Eric Railroad-

A Visit to Elmira-Notes By-the way- The Lake and Cleveland-The Steamers-Cleveland, and its Resources, &c., &c.
When I left our city, I little thought I should

touch pen to paper, for a month or so at least-intending to have a banyan day of rest. But I have two good reasons for abandoning my resolution. First, the Herald is taken hereaways in vast numbers-it is on every hotel reading-table, and is sought for by all who want to read news. "Secondly," as the parson says-Pve seen sights-I have witnessed "pictures" which I must paint. So, with your august-say September-permission,

I'll go on.
I left New York on Saturday evening -a bright moonlight night it was—and through the politeness of the conductor I was furnished with an un-

cushioned seat on the "tender," directly in the rear of the "samokomotive"—I had a fair chance for a bird's-eye view of the route. We left Jersey City at about seven, P. M., at a rapid rate, with a full load of passengers. It was the mail train, and made many stops. The trip was like most railroad trips, dull, until we got up into the hills which link the Empire an it key-Stone States. When the swift rushing Delaware and the torrents wept Lack-awaxen mingled in the mountain gorges, and when we rattled on along by the side of the pebbly Chemung, I saw seenery which, for gloomy, picturesque grandeur, cannot find its equal in the world. I say this positively, even though I've travelled some. The views near Narroweburg, and on the "Summit." are "savagely" sublime, if that is a proper expression. The deep shadows of the night in the ravinas, and caves, and forest recesses, were relieved by the golden moonlight on the hill-tops. It was beautiful; and, seated on a pile of wood in the tender, I smoked my Hubanz puro and erjoyed it.

We arrived at Elmira just before the dawn of the Sabbath morn. I had expected that we should im-piously steam on; but when the train stopped, the conductor cried, "We lay over here, until Monday morning. Passengers will please look out for their baggage. Good hotels up town."

Now, I always was good, more or less; so I was satisfied. Not so a French energe, which was the conductor evied, "We lay over here, until Monday morning. Passengers will please look out for their baggage. Good hotels up town."

Now, I always was good, more or less; so I was satisfied. Not so a French energe, who sat near me. He was almost incompolable. We went up to the Brainard House, to pass a Sabbath, in the nearest and most thriving town of its size in Western New York. It is two hundred and seventy-three miles from New York, situated on the banks of the Chemung river, and is arteried by the rail-road and Chemung can. It is noted for broad streets, pretty girls, neat dwellings, and many churches. It has one large

line, and with the Columbus, Cincinnati and Cleveland Railroad line; and passengers by these lives are carried through from New York in forty-two hours to Cincinnati.

But the lake. I've seen some water in my lifetime—have looked at the little fish-ponds which they call lakes in Europe; but this is my first view of "a lake as is a lake." To the northward, eastward, and for three-quarters of the arc of vision before me, I see a vast sheet of blue water, spotted thickly with vessels—some of them large ships. Here and there in the far horizon, I see long lines of smoke rising from steamers, all of which burn the Pennsylvania bituminous coal. Heading up along the western shore, we start, and on our left the bold, high chiffs stand in savage grandeur. Towns and buildings pot the shore here and there in centrast. Ah, what a change since the day when the bosom of the Eric offly throbbed under the light weight of the bark cance. What a change, even since the days when Perry's cannon shook it to its very depth! But I've no room to moralize—you want facts, not fancies.

Cleveland, where I now am, is situated on the southern shore of Lake Eric, 200 miles from Buffalo. It centains 21,600 inhabitants—has several large foundries, machine-shops, car factories, flouringmils &c., all of which I will describe in my next, as I shall visit them to-day and to-morrow. The transportation of goods from the east by the canal and the two railroads, westward, forms an immense source of revenue. I will give you statistical information in my next on these points. I visited, to-day, the sawing and planing-mills of Gardiner & Robbins. They are using one of E. G. Allen's patent planing-machines, which I saw plane ten twelve-feet boards in one minute, neatly and thoroughly. Mr. A. is one of the most remerkable men of the ago, and as an inventor, probably has not his quali in the Union. I will, in prother letter, fully spak of his machine, which has been lately introduced into New York, and is highly valued by all practical into the Weddell Hou

The Watering Places.

OUR VIRGINIA CORRESPONDENCE. JORDAN'S WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, FREDERICK COUNTY, Va., Sept. 11, 1871.

The Virginia Springs -- The Tournament at Jordan's
White Sulphur -- The Wonderful & chievements of
the Knights, and the Beauty of the Ladies Assem-Med to Witness their Propess.

This region of the vailey of Virginia abounds white sulphur springs. Some twelve or thirteen miles above Win nester we know of half a dezen red, black and white sulphur, within the limits of three we four miles, that are almost wholly unknows, except by the residents of the neighborhood; and yet, as far as one can judge, they are not only equal to these waters, but some of them are fully equal to the celebrated white Fallshur of Greenbrier. Jordan's Spring, however, is a very clever sort of sulphur, and being only five miles from Winchester, and two from the railroad, is in a position to draw a good share of the public is in a position to draw a good share of the public patrenage, as the advertisements have it. This sensen, from Shancondale, all the way up to Greenbrier, there exems to have been an unusual run on the Virginia springs, and this place has come in for its quorn of the spoils, though it has not had the uncemfortable rush that eat them out of house and home at Capon. The visits of Mr. Websier, and the President and his party, and Gen, Scott, to these waters of the valley and the mountains, did a good deal, and the correspondents of the Hamid did a good deal more to popularize them. We have had more strangers from the extens this reason than ever before. But enough in the way of preface.

The grand tournament of the season came of perclast Tuerday, and it was quite a pleasant af-

fair, and a real novelty to a stranger. The following sea the organization and the proceedings of the day:

President, Hon. Henry Bedinger; Chief Marshal, Major Jag. Copie, and Thoe. Riely; Judges, H. L. Opie and Wm. F. Kuight; Hersids, Dr. Wager and E. C. Joliffe. Knights in the field:—Knight of Snowden, Charles Knight; Knight of Louar, Grove, Chas. O'Bannon; Oscoola, S. W. Milton; Knight of Frederick, Suth Timberlake; Arabian Knight. Geo. Bonham; Gierstein, Jas. Smith; Donnerhugar, Chas. Crockwell; Knight of Clarke, Fielding Calmese; Knight of Retreat, S. Bonham; Tackshoe, J. B. Thornton; Knight of Jefferson, Geo. Davis; Hafed, the Juber Chieftain, J. T. Thompson; Harold, the Dauntless, Wm. A. Riely; Rishph De Wiston, J. J. Riely; Ivanhoe, J. R. Harlesty.

The trumpet sounded, and the knights, with their lances in rest, mar-had up and halted in line or the green in freet of the grand caravansery, when the fine. Heary Bedinger, President of the day, thus addressed them:

**Angles of mm home; the ends of which hare ever been liberty, ambition; a spirit of daring enterprise and valor; and it is rewards laudable ambition and constant and deathless renown; and upon the present prowess of your areas vil dependant only the reputation of your Greer, but your own individual advancement. Your duties this day are neither light nor trivial. No member of your profession ever worse laureds which had not been as in the olden times, the power of enchuntment was ever the most formidable to the sons of chivalry, so on the present provess of your areas vil dependant only the reputation of your of the content. On the honor of the protein provess of your cheer your law to the honor of cheer your law to the honor that await you.—on to the field of your fam—to the these reverse most formidable to the sons of chivalry, so on the present provises exploit."

Your correspondant is indebted to Mr. H. N. Gallaher, of the Charlestown Free Press, for the following record of the riding:—

After the charge, the knight of the content of the p

To the Shoond Maid of Honor.

Indy—This wresth, which thy Kuight hath won, be comes thy becutiful brow, almost as well as the blush o modesty becomes the maiden's cheek which it is this mement mantling. Accept it at my hand, as a token of this own worth and of the love of our Sovereign.

cown witth and of the love of our Sovereign.

TO THE THIRD MAID OF HONOR.

Oh. lady bright: thy gallent knight,
This wreath of roses fair
Has bid me throw o'er thy brow of snow,
And twine in thy glessy hair.
And he bids me pray thou wilt not say nay
When he comes on his bended knee,
(Thine image imprest in his glowing breast)
To ther his love to thee.

To offer his love to thee.

The riding was spirited and imposing—the gallant cavaliers, each in his turn, dashing off with the speed of an aid-de camp when ordered to bring up the reserves of the army for the final charge. The company of the fair sex assembled on the occasion was charming, and a ball in the evening wound up the joyona history of the day. On Wednesday evening, there was a fancy dress ball, which your correspondent regrets he was not present to describe. There is a freshness about these Virginia beauties, and a native modesty and nativatle that are perfectly irresistible.

A remarkable circumstance is said to have occurred on the day of the tournament. There is an

cuired on the day of the tournament. There is an old school primer, in which it is recorded, that The eagle's flight is out of sight."

But on the day of the tournament the same spread cagle that the Hon. Mr. Bedinger saw in a vision in the grand debate in Congress on the Oregon question, is reported to have been seen bovering over the pine hills in the neighborhood. As Mr. over the pine hills in the neighborhood. As Mr. Bedinger is again a candidate for Congress, this singular coincidence is thought to be a good omen, especially as he is running in a democratic district between two whigs. Suspected, however, of secession doctrines, certain old side democrats are disaffected, and they may possibly hold off. Still the chances are in favor of Bedinger; and his participation in the tournaments at Shannondale and at this place, will help him considerably among the ladies, whose influence we know to be potential. Sharings.

Our Rio Correspondence.

U. S. Ship Congress, Rio de Janeiro, August 2, 1851. Discipline in the Navy-Want of Attention on the part of Seamen-The Flogging System-Rum-Questions to which no Austeers are Expected, &c. As a great deal has been said, of late years, about

the Navy-some by officers, who are, of course, one sided, and more by sertain would-be philanthropists ashore, who know nothing about the business-I thought a few lines might not be unacceptable from one who is neither an officer nor a philanthropist, and who knows that without discipline, and strict discipline too, the navy had better be abolished allogother. At present there is no discipline. Every ship we have mot with is in the same state as this. If an order is given, and the men choose to obey it, they will do so-if they do not like it, or do not feel in the bumor to work, they will walk off, and the officer must he weak done the best way he can by persua-sion. The consequence of this will be that, some of there times, we shall go over in a squall, unless we have extraordinary luck. Every one does as he pleases, and a majority of a man-of war's crew generally are not pleased to work. There never was a ship's company treated with more kindness and indulgence han we have been; but I cannot say that the re has been any gratitude shown for such tre-timent, by attention to duty and alacrity in obey-ing orders it is a mistaken notion to try to rule men of war's men by kindness. They io not appreciate it. The only way to get along with the n is by the strictest kind of discipline, kept up from the clate it. The only way to get along with them is by the strictest kind of discipline, kept up from the moment a ship goes into commission until her colors are hauled down again. But it seems to me that efficers, now-a days, are far more anclous for popularity at home than they are to do their daty on board ship. Strict discipline is better for all hands; ask every old sait, and he will tell you the same. The great outery about flogging in the many was all humbur. The men complained of the degradation, because they felt none. No doubt it was formerly very much abused by the commanding officer allowing all his efficers to inflict the punishment; but I have been the last ten years in the service, and I cannot say I have ever known a single case of a man being unjustly flogged, but I have known many hundreds escape who have richly deserved it. If the voice of the men themselves were taken on the subject, seven-eighths of them would be found in favor of re-establishing the old system. When I say men, I do not mean the animals of which two-thress of the crews of all our ships of war are composed, and whose whele knowledge of seamanship consists in knowing how to run a gun in and out. The proper way to enforce discipline, on board a man of-war, in my opinion, would be to lay down the punishment, by law, for the most common ofteness, such as desertion, snoughing fiquor, drukerness, &c., which could be done as easily as specifying the punishments for crimes committed ashore. There is nothing to prevent a court from sitting monthly, or oftener, if necessary, on board of every ship. It could be done without any expense, as there are efficers enough on board of all, except perhaps the very smallest class. They should have nething to do with the sentence, only to find whether the princere is guilty or not. The smaller effences only should be left to be punished at the discretion of the commander. As rum is the prinwhether the pruener is guilty or not. The smaller effences endy should be left to be punished at the discretion of the commander. As rum is the prin-

men who do not drink themselves, but who buy it ashore for twenty-five or fifty cents a gallon, and, notwithstanding the utmost rigilance, sometimes succeed in getting on board, and sell it to their shipmates for two or three dollars a bottle. If they are detected, the punishment is but small—if they succeed, they make a thousand per cent on their morey. They should receive double punishment.

On the evening of the 18th July, the officers gave a ball on board.

But I have already taken up too much of your time; so I will conclude by asking a couple of questions, which, as they are put by a common sailor. I do not expect to be answered. Uncle Sam allows every man in the navy one pound of meat per day—this is frequently boiled down to less than half its weight. There is a certain fund arising from the sale of the grease thus obtained, which is always appropriated by the first Lieutenant, nobody knows how, as he accounts to nobody but himself for the same—now, as this money amounts to from two hundred to two hundred and fifty dollars a year, and of right belongs to the ship's company, we certainly have a right to inquire what becomes of the "slushmoney?" 24. Government allows twenty cents per day for the subsistence of each man in the navy. If the purser, by substituting other articles than those named by law, can furnish a ration for ten cents, who gets the benefit of the difference in price? A regulation went into effect on the 1st inst., which has caused more disastisfaction than any order ever issued by the department—each mess has, heretofore, been allowed to commune a certain number of rations, and the money thus obtained enabled us to buy potatoes, coffee, and other little extras not allowed by government. By a late order this has been stopped, and we are now obliged to draw our rations in kind, thus depriving us of the means of purchasing a few luxuries (tous), and compelling as to live on the rations. But my sheet is full. If this should meet your approbation, I may, perhape, at some future time, say a go

MONTREAL, Sept. 2, 1851.

Colonial Politics and Professor Johnston's Mistake

—Canadian Mede of Managing Elections—The
Cholera, its Incidents and Mode of Cure—Departures for the Boston Jubilee.

The politician who embarks con amore in a vocaion that may now almost be dignified by the name of a profession, must relinquish the dream of re-pose. He escapes from the heated atmosphere o the angry debate, or the equally exciting game of official intrigue, and descends from the halls of the Legislative Assembly to confront his constituents and bespeak a renewal of their confidence. The past, the present, and the future are each laden with the laboring thoughts of successes achieved, of ripening plans, and remote combinations already in the germ.

A colonial condition of society is adverse to the growth of a healthy political state, because the citizens of a dependent power interpret principles of action by the light of the dominant power.

It would be a vain affectation of title to call a colonial official a statesman, even though he were prime minister. Medicerity may be fattered with the power of naming custom house officers, and regulating the postage of letters. Statesmen aspira

guiating the postage of letters. Statesmen aspirate lefter objects. They inspire a love of freedom, and an instinct of nationality. Here there is no scope for such men. The colonist is excluded from any interference in the questions of foreign trade and foreign politics. He may amuso himself with the parish business transacted by our parliaments. The fruits of this schooling are to be detected in every debate of the session. The orator cannot wander into the larcinating regions of European politics. He is tied do wn to his parish—he must talk of parish matters, varying the debate by personalities that may be regarded as a normal type of colonial parliaments. If such a course of education does not bring forth men of genius, it is fruitful of those small minds who resort to stratagem and chicane, and the last session of the Canadam Assembly bears evidence that they have not diminished in number.

bears evidence that they have not diminished innumber.

Not having the power to create foreign enemies,
our energies are wasted in social struggies. Some
class or creed is to be victimised, and the party that
troposes the most audicious scheme attains a
transitory importance. It is observable, towards
the dissolution of the Assembly, that a good party
ery is fashioused out to serve during the electioneerng campaign. This year we have been treated to
he Seignornal exactions, and we inherit from
ormery ears the Clergy Reserve and the Reciproity bits. Two years since, the Robellion Losses
ill arreed its turn. The mention of the last brings
o mind the name of Professor Johnstan, who deivered a course of fectures before the Naw York
Agricultural Society, and, besides lecturing, wrote
a work upon the "Agricultural, Economical, and
Somal condition of America."

I advert to his work to show how a sensible, clearbeaded man may be misled, when he gathers his

beaded man may be misled, when he gathers his information from colonial politicians.

He was unable to explain to himself the motives that actuated Upper Caundian-Angle-Saxon representatives, when they veted in favor of the French Cauadian Rebeillon Losses bill. He turned to one Canadian Rebeilion Lesses bill. He turned to one of the representatives for information, and was told, as he tells us, that they voted with the French Canadians because they remembered the insults of the Toronto family compact, "and, therefore, allowed party to triumph over principle, and voted for the indeanity." It is a curious coincidence, that at the very time Professor Johnston was placing his work in the publisher's hands, one of these unforceen diclocations of party ensued, whereby the true motives of the actors became revealed. Lower Canadians agreed to aid the Upper Canadians in confiscating the rectories, provided the former voted for the Indemity bill. The Indemity bill was carried, illumined by the light of the burning Parliament buildings; but when the second portion of the contract was to be performed, the French Canadians discovered that to confiscate the property of the Church of England would oblige them, some future day, to winess the confiscation of the property of the Roman Catholic Church in Lower Canada; hence they hesitated—subsequently refused to act in concert; reoriminations followed, and finally some Upper Canadian members, who deemed themselves tricked by their companions unguitt, divalged the true state of the case, doubtless very much to the autonishment of Professor, Johnston.

When public men are found thus devoid of princiof the representatives for information, and was told

Johnston.

When public men are found thus devoid of principle, inductive reasoning would lead us to infer that the masses are as yet unfitted for the enjoyment or electoral rights. They have not been educated up to the American standard; and as colonists they ne resean be appealed to, on those great national questions of foreign treaties or foreign wars which train elities at exercise with descretion their electoral towers.

merer can be appealed to, on those great national questions of foreign treaties or foreign wars which train citizens to exercise with descretion their electoral powers.

The colonists live in a political hot house, where everything is forced and unnatural. They invert the usual order of talings—for example, the mea where have not been, as in the United States, nominates have not been, as in the United States, nominates have not been, as in the United States, nominates have not been, as in the United States, nominates have not been, as in the United States, nominates have not been, as in the United States, nominates have not been, as in the United States, nominates have not been, as in the United States, nominates have not been. Thus, and A. or Mr. B. will make up his mind to stand for Mon. call. He wishes allowed the mane themselves. Thus, and A. or Mr. B. will make up his mind to stand for Mon. call. He will make the interest the state of them, cither with money or promises, that he is the best man. They are grateful, as all men are when you perform the talinking for them.

Our weather has been as scorching as if the sun were fitting with Taurus; day after day the thermometer has indicated eighty to ninety degrees Fahren, cit, in the shade, and thou he are anproaching the Fadale of September, there is no indication of a change. The woodcock rests is peace, for no sportsunan could stand the fatigue and heat combined. The farmers may rejoice—they have saved their crops in admirable condition. The rains ecased at the critical moment, and now the danger is past. This heat has brought into vitality a ferm of cholera, not far removed from Asiatic. Some of our small physiologists think that since the introduction of the disease it has become a permanent resident; and like the contents of the shall-brought from the bull of the Hussar frigate, after eighty years seclusion in the depths of the sea, may be resuccisted when atmospheric and chemical combinations favor the restoration.

The theory may, or may not, be true,

Talking of cholera reminds one of a remedy pro-tored, and very successfully acted upon, by a soit-entific physician in Calcutta. According to his theory, when a patient was attacked with the ma-lady, the symptoms betrayed the efforts of nature to obtain relief, and any mode whereby nature could be aided would preserve the l fe of the suf-ferer. He employed vapor baths at a temperature of 220. They acted instantaneously upon the pores of the skip, causing conduct accretions, and reof the skip, causing copious secretions, and re-storing warmth when the blue stage had set in. If this joyn of treatment is new to your Southern